REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,589.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Madras	28
,, Carwar	14	,, Coconada	30
,, Mangalore	18		July.
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Colombo	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	22	,, Calcutta	9-10
,, Negapatam	25	False Point	3
,, Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz. from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin where they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and the Indian Navy, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao (if enough)	24
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Bahrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	29
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas	July 1
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	5
,, Koweit	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and the Indian Navy, will commence to run a weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,625 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship KIRKCALDIE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Berth, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accomodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 14th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		64
Suez	36	22	Wines.	8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25	Including	9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34	Without Prod.	14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

No claim for deficiency of or damage to Cargo will be entertained after the departure of the Vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, ship City of Tanjore.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED CONSIGNEES of COAL per Ship HAMPDEN, arrived TO-DAY from NEWCASTLE.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.

KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 4000 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, by Collard and Collard, a Neighbour-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major F. C. Davidson, the same comprises, glass-mounted and dessert services, plateware, such as cruet stand, pickle stand, ice pitcher, tea set, table and chamber candlesticks, handsomely carved backwood furniture, such as round dining table for 4 persons, a set of camp do., in 9 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, étagers, circular table, chiffoniers, whatnots, hatstand, Jubbulpore carpets, a valuable marble top clock, rosewood bedstead, cane couch, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, clothes, clothes basket, towel horse, verandah chairs, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Light Open Carriage with moveable Glass Shutter.

A Pair of Handsome Bay and Grey Arab Carriage Horses.

A Set of best English plated mounted double Harness, nearly new.

A Ditto Serviceable Ditto for the Monsoon.
A Ditto Ditto Single Ditto

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class Military Grand Piano by Sympathetic Tuning Bernard and Co. nearly new, a Handsome English-built Barouche by Ness, made to order, a pair of Handsome Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of best English German Harness, Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. —, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Auction at the above residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Haynes, Esq.,

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, on the Breach Candy or Malow Road, near Cheera Bazaar.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Purshotum Janardhun, and Gomteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchundrjee.

1stly.—All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhoideshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said messuages are assessed under No. 68, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 8.0 9-8th square y-rds or there-bouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the public road called the Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by a public passage leading to Tarwady cary, on the north by the house of Ho ausjee Eduljee and Ruttonjee Rustomjee, and the house of Dadabhoy Jehangeerjee, and on the south by the house of the said Purshotum Janardhun, and Gomteebai, widow, secondly described, and which property was formerly and is at present occupied by the said Purshotum Janardhunjee, and Gomteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchundrjee, Kowjee Fanddoorung and Pendoorung Raghoba and others.

2ndly.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhoideshwar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and which said messuages is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67 and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by Tarwady Lane, on the north by the property hereinabove firstly described, and on the south by the property of Phillips Maria, and which said property was formerly and is at present occupied by Manockjee Framjee, Bhowchatwajee Shroff and Sullaman Abookhan.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

A SECOND-HAND very light single-seated Office BROUGHAM, suitable for a small Arab Horse, in sound condition, built by Vebon of Long Acre. Price Rs. 850. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....“Spectator” Office.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....“Sindian” Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., “Madras Times” and “Madras Mail” Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....“Observer” Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1873.

GRAND COMBINATION FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE
AND THE
PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
Will make their first appearance in Shakespear's splendid Comedy, in 4 Acts,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
PERFORMED IN ENGLISH.

Shylock	Mr. W. Bennee.
Portia	Mrs. Bennee.
Nerissa	Miss May Godfrey.
Bassanio	Mr. C. S. Nazir.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, Limited.—I beg to notify that Mr. GEORGE TWIGGE MARSTON has THIS DAY been appointed ACTING MANAGER of the EASTERN BRANCH of the above COMPANY, during my temporary ABSENCE in Europe.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1873.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamajee Hosanjee Street, Mandvee Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and Accounts of the Company, made up to 31st December 1872.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors.
IV. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 12th instant, inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twist, or other Manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in waterproof covering. Undammered Packages of Goods will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDER.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES, in the ENGLISH, GUJARATEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN LANGUAGES; the Whole in Oriental and Roman characters, IN SEVEN PARTS.

1. Colloquial Phrases.
2. Introductory Phrases.
3. Military Phrases.
4. Judicial Phrases.
5. Mercantile Phrases.
6. Medical Phrases,
7. Miscellaneous Phrases;

with Notes, explanatory and illustrative, to which are added copious Vocabularies of Military, Political, Naval, Mercantile, Fiscal, and Medical Works and Expressions, by BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY MUNSHI.

PRICE Rs. 12—By POST Rs. 13.

Strongly bound in cloth, 746 pages, Roy. 8vo., gilt lettered and gilt back.

COOPER & Co.,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27	
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36	
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURAOOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S
WHITE LABEL COGNAC,
Rs. 20 per dozen.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

G. H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, 1st quality		at Rs. 40	per doz.
Louis Brun's Pauillac Medoc	at	14	,,
Do. Sauterne	at	16	,,
Sherry (Gold Capsule)	at	21	,,
Do. (Blue do.)	at	26	,,
Do. (Red do.)	at	23	,,
Brandy Martell's	at	23	,,
Do. Hennessy's	at	23	,,

Also on hand a few cases

Dry Champagne.....at Rs. 36 per doz.

Just landed ex S.S. Muriel, a small consignment of BASS'S BEER, bottled by Messrs. W. Edmonds, Jr., & Co., Liverpool, Rs. 6 per doz. quarte.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

31, Apollo Street.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s			
Champagne	at	Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	,,	25	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'			
Margaux	,,	15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,,	25	,,
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s			

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Martell's one Star.
Martell's two Stars.
Martell's three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
Sole Agents.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s one Star.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s two Stars.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
To Measure or for Immediate Use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—The genuine cool and absorbing.....Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A fresh supply ...	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC.—A strong useful Shirt, with Collars attached	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new Front, for Indian washing, best Irish Linen.....	28 0	31 8
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs.....Six	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK—A delightful Texture, for this Season, neat Stripes.....Each	11	13 0
SILK and WOOL—This is the best made thoroughly shrunk, new designs in plain or Fancy Colors .....Six	52 0	58 0
WOVE FLANNEL—Thoroughly shrunk, best Saxony, Wool, plain or neat Stripes very soft .....Six	49 0	52 0
DRESS SHIRTS—Fancy Fronts .....From	7 8	8 8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND, VERY THIN TEXTURE, IN ALL COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Best Single Blue Serge, a New Texture	27 0	31 8
Fancy Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	34 0
Fancy Angola Trousers .....from	11 0	12 8
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 0
The Best Materials.....	36 0	41 0
Frock Coats, West of England Cloth	45 0	50 0
Dress Suits ditto ditto	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, Silk Lined	85 0	95 0

BEST WASHING DRILLS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Fancy Striped Trousers	Six	30 0 34 0
Karkee or White ,,	,,	30 0 34 0

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

A Fresh supply of LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
NEW SHAPE FLAT TOP.	Tavistock	7 0	8 0
	Tamworth { Extra quality } Blandford. { will not stain.. }	9 8	10 8
HIGH ROUND CROWNS	{ “Oxford” Cork and Merino, very Light	5 8	6 8
	Chester, Brown or Grey	5 8	6 8
NEW SHAPE.	Ryde, Half Stiff.....	6 8	7 8
	Napier	7 0	8 0
BEST WHITE HATS		8 8	9 8
BEST DRESS HATS.....		12 8	14 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credi Rs. a
ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of ork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best protection mad	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout.....	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Dark Helmets, best ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible.....	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat.....	3 0	4 0

BEST ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton .....Per doz.		9 8	10 8
Super do. do.	,,	11 8	13 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do.....	,,	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain.....	,,	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure.....	,,	28 0	32 0
Knickbokers for Sportsmen .....Per pair.		4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures (Greys) ... ...Per doz.		15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	,,	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades; a thin comfortable Sock	,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen	,,	17 8	19 8
Bathing Drawers.....	,,	2 0	2 4

MOUFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Can receive on application Catalogues, with Patterns, &c., and when the Selection is left to ASQUITH & Co., the newest Goods, are always sent.

A REMITTANCE WITH ORDER SECURES THE CASH RATES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

HAVE the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large of this Presidency, that they have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to more ELIGIBLE PREMISES at the CORNER of DEAN LANE and HUMMUM STREET, where they will be glad to give their best attention to all Orders received, and where they hope to merit further and continued support.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION. HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL. HORSES ON HIRE. REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF REMAINED FOR A LONG PERIOD. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to LAFO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains unaltered, and the amount of Bills offering is very limited.

Government Securities are firm, and sellers holding for even higher prices than our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 2 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110¼ to 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 15-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—The weather having been fine to-day, more business has been done. We quote £2-10-0 for receiving ships. By "Steamers," a few hundred bales were booked at £2-0-0 to fill up. By the other steamers loading we quote £2-10-0 nominal. For the Continent nothing doing.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 10s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Bombay Bank, Colaba, Dhurmsey, and other spinning shares at increased rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	755
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue	260
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275 ex int.
40,000	281/	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ex int.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10 9-1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,195
.....	£18	19 6-5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	825
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 pc.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,550
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 pc.	East India Press Co.....	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co.....	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	600
300	1,000	all	300 pc	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	42½ pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	670
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 pc	Scinde Press Co.....	499
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,080xd
150	880	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,400

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.....	1,555
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
900	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	165 p.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,410
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,020
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,550
750	2,000	all	200 p.c	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,190
800	1,000	all	170 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,130
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,100
800	2,500	2,400	116 p.c.	Royal	2,225
500	1,000	...	...	Soondercas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	45 p ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld....	10
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics Fld'gs Co. ..	23
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	2.5
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ..	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the unwillingness of dealers to operate, been very small, but there is no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds, 6 lbs. at	Rs.	4 4 0
300	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs. at	,,	4 3 0
1,500	,,	,,Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs. at	,,	2 2 6

COTTON.

Owing to the indisposition of sellers to sell at the lower offers made by the purchasers, the business doing for the present is of a very small character, but we have no quotable change to report in value. The following on our closing quotation :—

New Comrawuttee .....at Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
,, Akote ..... ,, ,, 208 to ,, 210
,, Broach M.G. .....at ,, 215 to ,, 215
,, Higunghaut .....at ,, 228 to ,, 230
,, Dhollerah and Bhownuggur.....at ,, 205 to ,, 209
,, Sawgiunce .....at ,, 215 to ,, 217
,, Compta and Vingoria.....at ,, 185 to ,, 188

The undermentioned purchasers are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

270	candies	New Bhownuggur	8 days	.....at	Rs. 200
50	,,	,,	Akote F. P. B.	.....at	,, 207½
50	,,	,,	Unjor	.....at	,, 200
50	,,	,,	Wudwan W. S.	.....at	,, 196 to 200
50	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 200 to 201
25	,,	,,	Verowul	.....at	,, 187
100	,,	,,	Khandeish	.....at	,, 190 to 191

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 31st May 1873.

Open 413½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	42,424	0	0
Merchandize.....	92,618	0	0
Earth Trains	434	0	0
Electric Telegraph	612	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,36,088	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1872.
Open 338½ Miles.

Coaching.....	50,898	0	0
Merchandize	1,22,746	0	0
Earth Trains.....	1,152	0	0
Electric Telegraph	590	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,75,386	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	39,298	0	0

CALCUTTA.—31ST MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents., at Rs. 103-6.
5½ per cents., at Rs. 110-12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Garden Reach.....	Gilmore.....	Boston, Feb. 16.
4	Royal Family	Hogg	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
	Africa	Routhoupt ...	Zanzibar, May 6.

The steamer Calcutta Henderson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 25 cases slates, E Tyebally ; 54 boxes soap, G Shurufally. Doxford, 2,808 bundles iron hoops and spears, F Muir & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 40 cases medicine, N Mooljee ; 3 cases mouldings, N Cowasjee.
Janet Court, 81 packages glassware, F Pestonjee ; 8 cases acid, A Gunputrow ; 6 bales paper, E Tyebally ; 37 packages glassware, J Rahimtoola ; 30 cases matches, A. Riebe and Co ; 61 casks beer, A Cowerjee and Co.
Corinna s, 15 cases colagne, N Ardaseer and Sons ; 225 cases old tom, E Rustomjee Mody.
Elgin s, 308 casks beer, J Ruttonjee Sons ; 9 cases paper, V Brothers.
Southwick s, 8 cases gin, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 12 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sibille.
Arabia s, 5 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iron Cross, 20 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co ; 200 bales cotton, B Brothers ; 350 bundles hemp, N Jehanger.
Andaman, 56 bales cotton, E Bates and Co.
Sandringham, 1,290 bags gall, D Dharsee ; 100 bundles gall, N Gangjee.
Centurion, 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.
Elcano, 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
City of Dublin, 4,220 bundles coir yarn, T Gordhundass.
Rail Gauntlet s, 35 bales wool, J Visram ; 300 bales cotton, B Brothers ; 25 bales wool, P Chapsey and Co ; 400 bales cotton and 100 bales hemp, W Nicol and Co ; 18 bales cotton, K Ramjee ; 3 bales cotton, J Vuria ; 150 bales cotton, W. and A Graham and Co ; 65 bales cotton, H Goolachund ; 45 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 335 bales hemp, J Goculdass.
Corinna s, 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co : 10 bales hides, C Heerjee.
Timor s, 800 bags wheat, S Hobart and Co ; 1,500 bags wheat, F Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 325 bags linseed, J H Ahmed ; 34 cwts horns, P Runchordass.
Colla s, 30 bales wool, R Mahomed ; 60 bales wool, J Chillaram ; 150 bales cotton, E. Latham and Co.
Elgin s, 500 bales cotton, B Brothers.
Muriel s, 3,300 bags linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales wool, D Ramjee ; 500 bundles galls, S Mooljee.
Gardner Colby, 45 bales cotton, V Poonsey and Co ; 55 bales cotton, E Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 9 bundles and 25 pieces E. teeth, A Ahmed ; 5 bales silk, R Habibbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Trevanion, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 28 bales hides, B Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s, 50 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co.
Juno s, 900 bags wheat, Young and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tanjore s, 80 bales cotton, M Horuckchund.

FOR GENOA.

Tanjore s, 10 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 78, rain fall 50 cents.

CARWAR, 4th June, 6-50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 83, barometer 29·0, rain fall 70 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·74, rain fall 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 4th June, 5-5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west high, thermometer 86. rainfall 87 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Hughes, Asstt. Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Broach.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 4.

Thomas, Lieutenant, 27th Regiment, N. I., to join, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr M B Thornhill to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 23rd November 1872.

Mr R F Rampini, M A, of the Ben Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Mr F Baker, of the Ben Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persia, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr G A Pepper to resign H M's Ben Civil Service from the 24th April last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev Edgar Jacob, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 19th inst.

The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev H J Matthew, Chaplain of Fort William, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 19th inst, as a temporary measure.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Appointment—With reference to Notification No 968 G, dated the 25th April, Capt G F Blowers, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund and Offg Cant Mag at Nowgong to officiate as Depy Bhcel Agent and Political Asst at Munnipoor, vice Lt Barr.

Consequent on the return of Dr R Brown from furlough, the services of Lt-Col M Thomson are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the date on which he may be relieved of the duties of Political Agent at Munnipoor.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 11th Nov 1872 is granted to Lt-Col Battye, Post Master General, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—

Mr C T Rutledge, Registrar.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Asst Surg O T Duke, M S, offg in medical charge 10th Ben Cav (Lancers), to officiate in medical charge, vice Asst Surg R Power, reverted to the 3rd Sikh Infy, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Edward Thompson, C S I, of the Ben S C, Depy Commr Oude, and Offg Commr, Seetapore Division,—for three months, under the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough for 20 months granted to Major Thompson in G G O No 134 of the 7th Feb 1873.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Capt the Hon James David Drummond, of the 14th Foot, Brigade-Major Sealkote.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Lt F A S D'Acosta, of the Ben S C, Qrmr 28th (Punjab) Regt N I, in G G O No 531 of the 16th May 1873, is to be held to be for 18 months under the Regulations of 1868, instead of for two years, as previously notified.

The undermentioned officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, Ben S C, 21st May 1873.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Genl B B Parlby, C B, Madras Infy, on the 7th March 1873, the name of—

Col R N Raikes, Ben S C, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls in the Indian Gradation List.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lt-Genl C Hewetson, Mad Infy, on the 4th Feb 1873, and Genl B B Parlby, C B, Mad Infy, on the 7th March 1873, the names of—

Majs G V Fosbery, V C, Ben S C, and R S Simonds, Ben S C, are placed on the list of Lt-Cols ; and that of—

Capt G C Ross, Ben S C, on the list of Majs in the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Capt Arthur Dewar Parsons, Madras Cavalry, to be Maj, from 5th Feb 1873, vice Lt-Genl C Hewetson, Mad Infy, deceased.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt A P Palmer, of the Ben S C, 3rd Squad Officer 9th Ben Cav, Offg Brig Maj, to be a Brig Maj on the Establishment, in succession to Capt R A Wauchope, whose tenure of service has expired.

Lt-Col R J D Ferris, of the Ben S C, Depy Commr, 3rd class, Mooltan, Punjab, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, in G G O No 279 of the 13th March 1873, is permitted to spend a portion of it in India, commencing from the 14th April 1873 to the date of embarkation, and the remainder in Europe.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj A M Lang, R E, Offg Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, is confirmed in that appointment.

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas,

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HATTON—May 29th, at Kirkee, Jas. Hatton, P. and O. Co, son of the late Jas. Hatton, W. S., Edinburgh, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Captain A. Steers, R. A., Kirkee.

DEATH.

GOEPORIA—June 4th, at Khetwady, of typhoid fever, Bapoojee Virjeebhoy Goeporia, aged 21 years.

LAWSON—June 4th, at Mount Road, Mazagon, Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON—LOOMES—May 30th, at Bangalore, in All Saints Church, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Richard Wallace Simpson, Madras Railway, to Fanny, fifth daughter of W. Loomes, Esq., of Burbage, Leicestershire, England.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—May 28th, at Hissar, Fergus Bellingham, the beloved son of Captain and Mrs. Fergus Graham, aged 7 months and 4 days, of convulsions.

LeMASURIER—May 28th, at Nawadie, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas LeMasurier, Driver. E. I. Railway, aged 24 years and 3 months, deeply regretted.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

APART from the quality of the staple, India can grow cotton cheaper than any other country in the world. Up to the present time raw cotton is exported, manufactured in England and re-imported into this country. India thus consents to pay homeward and outward freight as well as the cost of manufacture and the ordinary profits of trade. In carrying on the cotton trade in this way India suffers a national loss, and it is a very considerable loss indeed. Ever since the termination of the late American war the decline of the Indian cotton trade has been looked forward to as a certain and not very remote contingency. As a competitor with America, it is said that India has no chance of success. The difference in the quality of the American and Indian staple, and the distance of America and India respectively from the great centre of the cotton trade, are both in favour of America ; but more than all, the enterprize of America, when compared with what passes for the virtue in this country, is undoubtedly calculated sooner or later to diminish or completely destroy the trade in Surats in the home market. It is quite true that since the close of the American war India has continued to export cotton as largely as during the year before that war terminated, but the profits of the agriculture and the trade have been steadily diminishing. And although we may be looking well ahead of the present state of the trade, there is every reason to expect that India cannot hold her ground in the Liverpool market against America. It is not until Indian cotton yields an average return of 4½d. or 5d. per pound that the trade will diminish. There is a fascination about cotton which throws its spell over the agriculturalists and the exporters, and it is not until both these classes are severely bitten that the quantity of cotton grown will be materially reduced.

The future prospects of the Indian cotton trade are by no means encouraging. Indeed, English merchants have already declared their dislike to the trade, and would gladly see it replaced by other exports if India could or would produce them. It is probable that in process of time other exports will be forthcoming. Be that as it may, there is still the important question to be answered :—"If the India cotton trade with England is to be extinguished, must cotton cultivation and the cotton industry die out in this country"? The most appropriate answer seems to be "No." It is so manifestly to the advantage of India to grow and manufacture her own cotton, that a local trade must always remain. It will perhaps be said that India is not a manufacturing country, and that it can no more compete with Manchester in the manufacture of cotton goods than it can compete with America in producing cotton. This is a disputable point. Cotton manufacture is extensively carried on in America at present, and Manchester has not been able to compete with the cotton goods produced in the local market. Cotton manufacture is less extensively carried on in India, but it is carried on, and for the quality of goods produced Manchester has not been able successfully to compete. There is a profitable local market for all the goods that are manufactured in India, and so far as we can see at present there will be a profitable local market for a very extensive manufacture. It is in this persuasion that a good deal of native capital, which for several years past has been allowed to remain unused, has been brought out and embarked in establishing cotton mills. The number of these spinning and weaving mills has increased and is daily increasing. We have before us a list of thirteen Joint Stock mills with a paid-up capital of nearly two millions sterling. The industry has proved generally profitable to investors of capital, but in some instances it has been the reverse. Complaints are made that unprofitable trade is mainly due to bad management, and we can well believe it. The "scenes" that have recently occurred at several meetings of mill companies are not only disgraceful but injurious to an extension of the industry. We took occasion some time ago to point out that quite a modern way of managing mills had been introduced into Bombay, namely, by a life agent, who was also a capitalist and considerable shareholder, and who was able to secure his own nomination to the coveted appointment at a rate of remuneration which was as exhorbitant as it was unjust. Considering that those who have been entrusted with the office of life manager are not specially qualified for the post, there seems to be a just grievance of the majority that their interests are not properly considered, if a life manager of a mill is unskilled in the business which he undertakes to manage the Company may suffer. But then it will be said that the life manager suffers with the rest. This would not be a good argument if the life manager held a large portion of the stock, because he might lose his dividend like the rest of the shareholders, while that loss was more than made up to him by such a ridiculous rate of commission as ½ anna per lb. on all yarn and cloth sold by the Company. The commission profits of a life manager, as this "lucky" individual is called in Bombay "Managing Director," may exceed the sum of Rs. 20,000 per annum. This is all very serious for unfortunate shareholders in mill companies with life managers, but it is also most deplorable for the future permanent cotton industry of Bombay. Now, what is the remedy for this unhappy state of affairs? An alteration in Act X. of 1866. If that Act permits a capitalist to occupy a position of dictator to the company, then it is seriously defective. At a meeting of the Great Eastern Spinning Company the other day, the chairman, Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath, read a very fluent and carefully prepared *speech*, in which reference was made to an application that had been made to place the management of the mill in the hands of a native Company. Mr. Venayekrao observed : "Perhaps it will be contended that the shareholders will have the right to remove them (the managers), but the effect of the resolution is that, if they retain only 175 shares at the utmost, they will be able to defy the majority of shareholders holding 550 shares." Now as the speech of Mr. Venayekrao, from which the above extract is taken, really shows that it is possible for a minority of one-fourth to bind a majority of a fraction less than three-fourths of the number and value of the shares of a Company, the law may be used as an instrument to destroy a thriving industry, or an industry that would thrive if it were conducted by honest men, and not by men who sheltering themselves under the Act hold the power of enriching themselves and beggaring their neighbours. Mr. Venayekrao's remarks refer to an associate trading company or "firm" managing a Joint-stock spinning mill, but he has something to say about a capitalist getting himself elected as "life manager;" he says, "The life commission business," notwithstanding his inherents defects, is "better than the present one. There you have to deal with one man whom you know, but here you have to deal with four, and the unknown hundreds that may hereafter join the unfortunate concern." As a matter of comparison, Mr. Venayekrao prefers one man as manager during the term of his natural life, to a firm whose members are liable to change and whose life is usually longer than that of an individual, but he sees that there are "inherent defects" in the "life commission business," and we

Lieutenants Hall, Royal Marine Artillery; Smith, 49th Regiment; Gordon, 93rd Regiment, and Graham, 108th Regiment.—*Ibid.*

Now that every man is to be a soldier times are changed in France, owing a good deal to her own restless disposition. How different, now, the drawing of lots which decides whether a man shall serve in the Active Army or in the Army of Reserve, to those joyous days when recruiting posters were pasted on the walls headed—*Avis à la belle jeunesse*, with such incentives as these:—"Those lads who desire to join the Artillery Regiment of La Fère are informed that the corps is composed of Picards. There is dancing three times a week; battledore is played twice, and the remainder of the time is spent at skittles, prisoners' base, and fencing. Pleasure reigns there. All the soldiers have the high pay of well-recompensed Artillery guardians and officers of fortune, with 60 livres a month. Apply to M. de Richoufftz, Château de Vanchelle, who will reward those who send him fine men." This, by the way, was the Artillery regiment which Napoleon I. joined when he left Brienne.—*Ibid.*

We have constant complaints from India on the subject of musketry instruction in the Native Army. It certainly does seem strange, as we have before pointed out, that although a large Staff is considered necessary in an English regiment to conduct the musketry, nothing at all is allowed to native regiments. We would ask how is it possible for a wing officer—frequently a Lieutenant-Colonel—to carry out the preliminary drill, target practice, and keep the musketry returns of four companies without any assistance whatever? What would a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British service say were he compelled to be present at the musketry range, day after day, to mark every point of four companies? A wing officer has his wing subaltern to assist him, of course; but how many of these young officers are either officiating in other appointments, or called away on some duty just as they are wanted? Thus musketry has been thrown upon the Native Army in a way that no other service in the world would be subjected to. Is there nobody at the Indian Head-Quarters to point out this wretched sham to Lord Napier? or will this musketry, like many other things in the Native Army, be allowed to go on, as at present, without a qualified Muskety-Instructor, or anybody to take any interest in it?—*Ibid.*

The following promotions take place in the Army in consequence of the death of Major-General Earl De La Warr:—Colonel G. C. Clarke, half-pay, late 2nd Dragoons, to be Major-General; Major A. H. Cass, half-pay, late 10th Hussars, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain W. A. Godley, half-pay, late 56th Regiment, Staff Officer of Pensioners at Aberdeen, to be Major.

We learn from *L'Avenir Militaire* that General Moltke's new plan respecting the fortifications of Mayence, has been approved of by the Imperial Government. The intention is to construct at Mayence the grand fortress of the frontier, an immense station, especially adapted to the exigencies of war. This will be the station of the Army of Germany, also a military port for the Fleet. Here will be accumulated an enormous amount of war matériel, so that the transport of troops can be accomplished in war time with a speed hitherto unknown.

Within the last year a lieutenant-colonel of Cavalry received from the Army Compensation Commissioners £12,800 more than he had actually paid. We do not complain of the treatment he received, for he certainly would have obtained from the regiment the sum granted him by the Commissioners. If, however, this Cavalry colonel is only awarded his due, what is to be said of the case of an Infantry colonel who, retiring about the same time, was awarded £2,000 less than he had actually disbursed. Either the public money was improperly expended in the one case, or the individual was defrauded in the other. Between the horns of this dilemma must the Commissioners rest, for there is no escape. We ask, did the Commissioners, in the case of the Infantry colonel, act up to the spirit of the Bill, as interpreted by the framers? Did that unfortunate man receive "the customary price" spoken of by Mr. Cardwell? Has "that equitable and just claim," which Sir Henry Storks engaged should be met, been met? Was "the full price, including over-regulation," promised by Capt. Vivian, paid? Was Mr. Gladstone's assurance, that in case of doubt, the officer should have the benefit, acted up to? There is only one answer to all these questions, and that is—"No!"—*Iron.*

BIJAPUR IN 1873.

The scene which presents itself to the view of the traveller as he approaches on the north the city of Bijapur is strikingly impressive; the panorama before him being one of domes and minarets and palaces. On his right he will see the white cupola of the durga or tomb of the Peer Khaja Amin glistening in the suburb of Peit Shahapur like a miniature St. Paul's, and on the left the tomb of Mahomed Shah I., the dome of which is said to be the largest in the world; whilst over an area of 18 square miles, tombs more or less ruined and varying in size and shape are scattered in every direction. There are doubtless larger and more ruined cities, but none possibly whose fall is so recent and so complete; and as it now stands in its solitary grandeur, it makes up a picture of desolation which has probably no parallel in the world.

Bijapur was the capital of a powerful sovereignty founded in the 15th century by Abdool Moozuff Adilshah, who gave the name to the dynasty known as the Adilshahi, which terminated in 1689 by the capture of Secunder Adilshah and the successful siege of the city by Aurungzeb. The Marathas afterwards gained possession of it, and in 1819 the whole province became subject to the British. The wall of the enclosed town is 6½ miles in circumference, flanked by several semi-circular towers and strengthened by a ditch and a covered way which is now almost wholly destroyed. The ramparts are strongly built of stone and lime, the parapet measuring 9 feet in height and 3 feet in thickness.

The town has six gates and one wicket entrance as follows:—

1. On the north is the Bamin Gate, so called from its leading to the part where the Bamans (or Brahmins) lived.
2. On the north-west is the Shahapur Gate, which leads to the suburb of Shahapur, in which stands the tomb of Sultan Mahomed Shah I., the immense dome of which the traveller sees on his left as he enters the town on the north, and when he is many miles distant from it.
3. On the south is the gate formerly known as the Manguli Gate from its leading to the village of Manguli, but as Aurungzeb entered the city through this gate he changed its name to that of Futeh Durwaza or Gate of Victory.
4. On the south-west is the Saredah wicket leading to the village of that name.
5. On the east is the Allapur Gate, named after the suburb to which it leads.
6. On the north-east is the Mohamed gate near the big dome and tomb of the Sultan Mahomed.
7. On the west is the Mecca Gate, so called from its facing that holy city.

In the time of the Peishwas a new gate was made on the north-west between the Mecca Gate and the "Lion Tower," where the large gun is placed, which is known as the broken gate, from the breach in the ramparts which was made when it was built; close to this gate and outside of the rampart is the recently established dispensary.

In its palmy days this city is said to have contained nine hundred and eighty-four thousand inhabitants and one thousand and six hundred mosques. The population according to the last census, and including all castes and creeds, was only 12,935, and the number of mosques in use is not more than 10. These figures of themselves speak volumes as to the decay of this great city. The citadel is within the enclosure, to the west of its irregular square, and it is defended by a rampart with round towers and a "fosse brac." A wet ditch 120 feet in breadth surrounds the whole, the water being on the south side many feet in depth, whilst on the north there is scarcely any, and it would appear from the double wall and second wet ditch here seen, that the supply of water has always been deficient on this side.

The travellers' bungalow is supposed by some to be the Roza (or tomb) of Khavas Khan, regent to Sikandah, the infant son of Adilshah II., and by others, as the tomb of his father Khan Mahomed Khan, Prime Minister of the Sultan Mahomed Shah, the seventh Padsha of Bijapur. Residence in all other mosques or tombs is strictly prohibited, but permission is sometimes given for the use of the Ibrahim Roza. This building is however outside the wall of the town and at a greater distance from the chief objects of interests than the Rosa Khavas-Khan, which is midway between the outer walls and the citadel. It is octagonal in form and 17 paces in diameter, and that of the dome is about 11 paces. It possesses two stories, the upper one rising out of the lower one, and the dome out of the upper one. The graves of she Khan and of his family are on the ground floor, and the upper floor is perfectly empty, being intended for devotional purposes; this latter and is the apartment allowed for the use of travellers. On its west side, with a fountain intervening and parallel with the floor of the upper story of the tomb, is a small mosque, whilst to its north and close beside it, and very similar in appearance, is the tomb of Khavas-Khan's Guru or instructor, a celebrated fakeer named Sidi Rehan, with its adjacent mosque. Every Roza, it will be remarked, has its own special mosque on its west side, so that the worshipper may look towards Mecca. Those who have visited Mahomedan cities west of Mecca will remember that all mosques are built so as to set the faces of the worshippers towards that city in the east, and thatthe position of all mosques east of Mecca is necessarily reversed.

(To be Continued.)

THE BANDORA POINT RIGHT OF WAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to "Alpha's" rejoinder in today's paper, I can only repeat that I have it on the word of a *European* inhabitant, who was present at Tanna, that no witnesses for the complainants were examined, and that the dismissal of the case was not on its merits, but on account of the absence of the complainants, through some misunderstanding as to time.

I don't know what "Alpha" means about "pulling the strings;" it certainly has nothing to do with the stand the residents are making against the unlawful closing of the gate, but it probably has reference to Mr. Byramjee's purse-strings, and I expect "when the proper time arrives," which is "inevitable," for the solicitors' bill, Mr. Byramjee will find that he has paid very dearly for his whistle, *i.e.* Bandora Point, should he ever succeed in getting it, which the residents will use every lawful means to prevent.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE RESIDENTS.

4th June.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would wish to remind "Alpha" that his calling his statements facts won't make them so, and that a fact sufficiently denied ceases to be a fact. In order to so sufficiently deny some of his facts, I have spoken to nearly all the Bandoraites concerned in the case before the *Mamlutdar* at Tanna as to the truth of my statement, and they say my first letter to you is substantially correct. *No* witnesses were examined, and the case was heard at 11 o'clock after it had been specially fixed *for the convenience of all* for the afternoon of Saturday. I have good authority, and will produce it when the question is tried, for saying that there were no gates until Mr. Byramjee went there. However, I think this is hardly the place to go into the matter, and shall therefore merely entreat "Alpha" to strengthen his *facts* before he takes them into a court of law, to bolster up the most miserable attempt at petty tyranny over heard of. As to the pulling of the strings, I may tell "Alpha" that the strings are worked upon by the firm determination of a few Europeans to submit to no act of overbearing conduct from any man, be his name, to quote Serjeant Buzfuz, Styles, Stokes, Noakes, Brown, (or Byramjee.)—Yours, &c.,

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

Bandora, 4th June.

[We think correspondence on this subject may as well cease now.—Ed. *B. G.*]

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The accompanying notice of a meeting to be held by the above Company on the 6th of June next will interest all who feel, as I do, that it is time to abolish all nonsensical sinecure posts in the Bombay Mills, letting men of undoubted qualifications take their proper place, so that the cotton industry may be preserved. I hope the shareholders will make a proper fight.

CAPERIA.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a requisition of certain shareholders of the company, sent in to the directors on the 1st instant, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the Company's Mill at Girgaum on Friday the 6th day of June next at 2-30 P. M., to consider the following propositions submitted by the requisitionists:—

I. That the resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 27th February 1873, relating to the adoption of the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December 1872, be cancelled.

II. That a committee of five shareholders (to be nominated at the meeting) be appointed to examine the accounts of the company and to report to the shareholders thereon, and on the general management of the business of the company by the directors and the managing director of the company for life, (the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy.)

III. That the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy as managing director of the company for life, be cancelled, *inter alia* on the following grounds, viz., first, inexperience evinced by him in the management of the business of the company generally; second, his continued absence from Bombay for several days in each year; and third, his continued ill health, and consequent incapacity to personally manage the affairs of the company.

IV. That the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 7th October 1871, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the company held on the 28th October 1871, be cancelled.

V. That no shareholder of the company shall vote at any general meeting of the company, whether ordinary or extraordinary, if he is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the company.

VI. That the office of the company be removed from the present premises to any other suitable premises in the Fort or the premises of the company's mill situate at Girgaum.

VII. That clause 73 of the revised regulations of the company be cancelled; and, in lieu thereof, the following be substituted, viz., that all interim or additional dividends or bonuses shall be declared by the shareholders at a general meeting of the company, to be called for that purpose; but no dividend or bonus shall be payable except out of nett profits.

2. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT JERUSALEM.—An "Old Traveller in those Parts" writes to us:—"The contests between the Greeks and Latins in the Holy Land as to the sacred places are a source of regret and humiliation to the simple Christian. The influence and gain sought to be obtained by these religionists upon the pious superstion of their followers are most prominent throughout Palestine, and dishonouring to Christianity. At Jerusalem, upon descending from the St. Stephen's-gate and crossing the Kedron, the traveller finds, near the foot of the Mount of Olives, two enclosures close to each other, belonging to the Franciscan monks and the Greek priests. In each is a garden and a chapel, on the very spot, as you are told, where the Saviour endured the bitter agony of Gethsemane. In each chapel is an altar, and if the pious pilgrims recites certain prayers in it he will receive the remission due to his religious service on the very spot where our Lord knelt and prayed. But which of the two is the very spot? Again, in Nazareth there is a fine Greek church, near the outskirt of the village, belonging to the Greek community. On the right hand side of the altar a flight of steps lead from the side aisle down to an underground chaple, where, the priests say the Annunciation occurred! There is the altar and a marble slab covering the spot, with a cross in the centre to indicate the precise place, and there are lights and pictures hanging all about, like a baby-show; and here many pilgrims come to kneel and pray and present their offerings, with the assurance that for this they insure the remission of their sins. About a quarter of a mile off is the handsome church of the Roman Catholics, resembling in its arrangements and decorations that of the Greeks, particularly in the subterranean chaple, approched by a flight of steps, and like it in the altar and marble slab with the cross, but with numerous statues, not allowed in the Greek ritual; and this the Romanists profess to be the very scene of the Annunciation. and prayers at which entitle the worshipper to so many years' remission of purgatorial suffering! Both cannot be true, probably neither. But apparently the Greeks can claim for their church and chapel the grater antiquity, the likelier possibility."

THE PUBLICATION OF THE SWEEP DRAWINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "G. M. T.," if interested in the Trichinopoly Derby Sweep, should look up the *Times of India* of the 22nd May. In that paper appears a spasmodic effort on the part of the Committee to publish a report of the drawings—"Gang Forward," "Kaiser," "Hochstapler," "Paladin," "Chandos," "Suleiman," and "Montargis," are mentioned, but the winning horse "Doncaster" and the remaining 20 starters were evidently beneath notice. It is fully time that a complete list appeared in all the newspapers in which the lottery was advertised.

As to the Lucknow Sweep, I should like to know if this is not the first year it has been in existence. The Committee, all through, seem to be unused to the work.—Yours, &c., S. P. G.

THE LENGTH OF THE MAHABLESHWUR TIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Why ever do you allow your very valuable paper to become the medium of communicating incorrect or vague statements to the public, and thereby misleading them?

At the present moment that which irritates me is that you should have allowed some man who "*pitches*" bullets "*from a death-dealing Hollis*" to state that he has killed a tiger "*about* 11 *ft. long.*"

I beg to state, Sir, that 10 ft. 1 in. is the length of an *unusually* long tiger, measured between perpendiculars, from tip of nose to end of tail as the beast lies after death.

The *average* length of tigers measured as above is only 9 ft. 6 in. for full grown males, and for females 8 ft. 4 in.

Let me refer you to pages 73 and 74 of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for February 1872, in which the measurements of 35 tigers and tigresses are given. Only one exceeds 10 ft. (by an inch) and none of the rest exceeds 9 ft. 8 in.

The tiger killed at Mahableshwur *may* have been nearer 11 ft. than 10 ft., but it is strongly improbable, more especially as the hill tigers are notably shorter than those of the plains; but, granting that it was so, surely a circumstance so unusual, if worth chronicling in your journal at all, is worth doing accurately.

The statements of many of the best sportsmen in India and the experiences of myself and several sporting friends, present as I write, all coincide in the fact that any tiger 9 ft. 6 in. is a *very* large brute, and one over 10 ft. an *unusually* large monster. It is such careless assertions as that made by the handler of the "death-dealing Hollis" which brings the accurate statements of many good shikarees into disrepute; and, Mr. Editor, you should not encourage it.—Yours, &c., "SPHERICAL."

Bombay, 4th June.

BOMBAY.

Torture.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a Goanese five rupees, for cruelly torturing his bullocks on the Parell road.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas.—This gentleman, who has recently been appointed a Judge of the High Court, will sit on the Appellate Side of the Court from to-day.

High Court.—The High Court re-opens to-day after the May vacation. The Hon. Justices Sargent, Bayley, Green, and Pinhey, will sit in division courts on the Original Side.

The Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital.—We learn that in all probability Dr. Hewlett will join his new appointment as Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital at the beginning of next month.

Furious Driving.—A coachman by name Ramdeen Parcotee was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with being drunk and driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. He was convicted and fined fifteen rupees.

Dispute among the Surati Nagues.—A dispute has arisen among the Surati Nagurs with reference to some of the young members of their caste having partaken their food with a caste member who had been excommunicated.

Theft of Railway Property.—A man named Sahibkhan Alikhan was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing two pieces of iron belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Theft.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Mussulman named Meeroo Noor Mahomed was convicted of stealing a sheet belonging to Mahadoo Rampursad, and sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's hard labor.

The Bharwuttias of the Morvee State.—We observe that in consequence of warrants having been issued for the arrest of the Bharwuttias or Dedas of the Morvee State, in Kattywar, they have left the State and gone into the jungles.

Want of a Dhurumsalla.—A Gujerathee paper states that an extensively used road passes the village of Malla, in the talooka Patan, but there being no dhurumsalla in the village, the travellers putting up there experience much inconvenience.

The Parsee Family Dispute at Ahmedabad.—This case, which is being tried in the court of Mr. Fernandes, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, stands adjourned on the suggestion of the magistrate with a view to bring it to an amicable settlement.

Fall of a Shed.—On Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, a large shed in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, fell, injuring seven coolies who were seated under it at the time, one of whom was seriously hurt. The injured men were soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Trespass.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, one Bhaw Ramjee, a mendicant, was charged with trespassing in the dwelling house of one Anna Wishwanath at Dhobie Talao while in a drunken state. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

The attempted Murder of a Husband.—We stated last week that a Hindoo woman of Broach had been arrested by the police for having attempted to murder her husband by administering dhatura seed in his food. We now learn that the woman has confessed her guilt before the Deputy Magistrate of the station.

Fall from a Height.—On Tuesday one Ali Shaboodeen, residing at 2nd Don Tar Street, was standing on the outer cornice of the house cleaning a window; the cornice gave way, and the man fell from a height of about fifty feet. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	"Distant Greeting"	
Overture	"Comica"	S. J. Roi.
Quadrille	"Marion"	Hurfurth.
Selection	"Orphee aux Enfers"	Godfrey.
Valse	"Marths"	Reinhardt.
Galop	"Merry Heart"	Palmero.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Effects of the Weather.—The wall enclosing the Chinese cemetery in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street fell on Tuesday night, injuring one Sunkoo Poolse, who was walking along the street by the side of the wall at the time. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—About thirty feet of the back outer compound wall of the jute mills, situated at Parell, fell on the same night. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

The Superintendent of the Morvee State.—We learn that the Ranee of the Morvee State and her son have represented to the Acting Political Agent of Kattywar that they have not been satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Sumbhoopursad Lukmipursad, the superintendent of the State, performs the duties of his office, and they therefore request that some other person well fitted to conduct the responsible duties of the office should be appointed.

Assault.—A Parsee woman named Humabaee Sorabee yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate to prosecute Shapoorjee Dinshaw and his wife and daughter, named respectively Ruttonbaee and Roopabaee. Mr. Peile appeared on behalf of the complainant, the defendants were unrepresented. The Magistrate on the evidence adjudged the defendants guilty, and fined the husband and wife twenty rupees each and the daughter five rupees.

The Fatal Assault at Upper Duncan Road.—On Tuesday at the Girgaum Police Court a Hindoo named Ramjee Shamjee, a grain dealer, was charged before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having on or about the 8th May last caused the death of one Koosha Bapoo. After the examination of several witnesses the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day. We have already published the particulars of the cases.

Committed to the Sessions.—The Senior Magistrate on Tuesday committed Aurjeewan Bhugwan and Tarrachund Boeedas for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for making and having in their possession counterfeits of stamps of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, on the 18th April last. Mr. Prescot (Keir, Prescot and Winter) appeared on behalf of the Bank, Mr. Turner (Chalk and Turner) defended the first prisoner, and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, defended the second.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Royal Family, 1,158 tons, Captain John Hogg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 15th) with a cargo of 1,809 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

The ship Hampden, 1,433 tons, Captain J. McDonald, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from North Shields (December 12th) with a cargo of 2,096 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The ship Garden Reach, 974 tons, Captain A. F. Gilmore, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Boston (February 16th) with a cargo of 1,276 tons ice, 1 case merchandise, 200 cases sarsaparilla, and Mrs. Gilmore as passenger. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. T. McKelvey and two servants, and Lieut. H. R. Thomas. For Linga—Messrs. Abdool Waheb Busharee, Ahmed bin Ally and servant, and twenty-three deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	June.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	In. Ft.		H. M.	In. Ft.
7 15 m	1 8	Thursday 5	3 m	3 0
7 14 a	3 1		1 3 a	1 7
8 21 m	2 8	Friday 6	1 54 m	3 9
8 5 a	3 3		2 10 a	1 11
9 11 m	3 10	Saturday 7	2 37 m	4 9
9 46 a	3 5		3 3 a	2 3
9 56 m	4 11	Sunday 8	14 m	5 9
9 37 a	3 8		3 49 a	2 5
10 36 m	5 9	Monday..... 9	3 52 m	6 8
1 3 a	3 10		4 30 a	2 8
11 17 m	6 5	Tuesday..... 10	4 29 m	7 6
10 45 a	4 1		5 13 a	3 9
11 57 m	6 11	Wednesday ... 11	5 9 m	8 2
11 75 a	4 3		5 53 m	2 11

Moon—Full, 11th, 2h. 51m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapoo Sajoo v Cassee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne. } (Together part heard.)
745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cassee Bapoo Naiquin v Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. }
9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jumakan Abdool v Hajee Abeya bin Balmeya.
23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Edoljee Burjorjee v Palonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
23-72—J Gopal—Anunta Baburow v Ragoba Crushnajee and other—Tyabjee.
31-72—Dr Dallas—Nannoo Meya bin Adoojee v Moteeram Sobhagram.
32-72—Dr Dallas—Chattoo Meya Mahomed v Moteeram Shobhagram.
35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c, and others v Hajee Moosa Sajun and other—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
198-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Furdoonjee Colah v Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldas Chugondas v Nurotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

781-71—Dallas and Lynch—Vrchund Khimchund v Thomas White and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
445-72—Leathes Crawford and Boevy—Khimchund Sewlal v Dhurneedhur Purshotumdas—Khundarow.
471-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hajee Sedick Hajee &c. v Hajee Jakaria Ahmed—Macfarlane-Skipsey.
472-72—Tyabjee—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee v Hajee Ebrahim Dada and others.
663-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nathoo v Metha Jugjeevun Hemjee—Shamrao.
850,70—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Ramrutton Sukharam—Manisty and Fletcher.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai widow v Premjee Issur—Garrud.
55-72—Tyabjee—Adowbai widow v Manockchund Lallchand—Dallas and Lynch.
174-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullabdas Hurjuvundas and another v RustomjeeHormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
176-72—Dr Dallas—Sorabjee Pestonjee v Manockjee Nowrojee—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

LONG CAUSES.

288-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib v Memon Salay Mahomed Elias—Ardasir.
420-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Nowrojee Burjorjee v Eduljee Ookerjee Casginath.
433-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Sooleman Hajee Chatanee v Mowjee Jairam.
434-72—P Dinshaw—Soonderbai widow and others v T C Hope, Esquire.
439-72—Ghandibhoy—Rahim Shamjee v Foolbai widow and another—Tyabjee.
440-72—M H Khan—Rahimoodin bin Sheriff v Ameonabai widow and another.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
422-72—Dallas and Lynch—Tookaram Heerjee } Together.
v Yeswuntrao Bulwunt—J Gopali. }
488-72—J Gopall—Yeswuntrao Bulwunt v } Together.
Tookaram Heerjee—Dallas and Lynch }
479-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank &c., v Gullianjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
394-72—M H Khan—Hajee Soomar Essa v William Justin Fairon—Ardasir.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr Dallas—Lalldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Goorookusdas—Rimington, Hore and Langley (part heard).
231-73—Shapurjee—Tricumdas Madhowjee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmer Mathew de Souza—Dr Dallas.
199-72—H E Hope—Ganchee Russool Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
342-72—Shapoorjee—Premjee Cupoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another.
345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee.
350-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vella Veerjee v Gungaram Narsoo.
365-72—Shapoorjee & Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Satoorabai and another—Jefferson and Payne.
381-72—Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Viram Wagjee.
594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai widow v Luckmidas Damjee and another.
786-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Jugjeevun Gopall v Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Paynes.
241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v Bapoojee Narayensett and others—Ghandibhoy, Judge, Rimington, and Leathes.
404-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sha Govurdhundas Cursondas and another v Kismal Ebrahim.
953-70—Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thucker Ruttonjee Lalljee—Tyabjee.
356-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and another v Khutiao Ganjee and another—Garud.
54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaliuddina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinanath—Mody.
689-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai widow v Chutoorbhoj Dewjee—Jefferson and Payne.
759-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee.
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
334-72—Tyabjee—Mungeshrao Raghoonath v Fatmabibee widow—Dr Dallas (for pauper).

The reported supernatural appearances of the Virgin in Alsace-Lorraine are becoming a source of serious disquietude to the German administration, having evidently taken a strong national, or at the least anti-Protestant character. That which has most impressed the popular mind appears to be the occurrence near Saargemund, where two children of the parish of Bettweiler, the eldest of whom was of the the very observant and accurate age of six years came running into their native hamlet of Ginsingen on the 4th of April with the story that they had seen a lady, dressed in black, and her hands bound with chains, floating in the air across the fields before them. A few days later the other little girls of the neighbourhood, in this case some years older, were favoured with the same vision, and on their report the tale spread, until pilgrims flocked from the parishes near, and even lay out all night on the fields thus specially favoured in hopes of the apparition being repeated. The excitement shown by these crowds was so great and the disturbance to the vicinity so serious and continued, that the president of the province on the 17th issued a proclamation under his special powers forbidding the public assemblage of more than five persons in the open country without authority. This notice, however failed to stay the proceedings; and, the Alsatians persisting in flocking to the spot, a detachment of the 5th Bavarian cavalry was sent on the 20th to be quartered in Bettweiler, with order to disperse any unlawful meetings by force of arms if necessary. This stronghanded proceeding appears to have got rid of both the pilgrims and the vision, for the time at any rate.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMER TANJORE AND A NATIVE CRAFT.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

The Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain J. Brown, of the steam ship Timoor, re-assembled yesterday afternoon in the Fort Police Court, when the following decision with reference to the collision between the P. and O. Company's steamer Tanjore and the buttela Hurry Pursad was delivered by the Senior Magistrate:—

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Tanjore, commanded by Mr. Alfred Henry Johnson, who holds a certificate of competency as Master from the Board of Trade, dated 27th February 1865, and numbered 14,662, was on the evening of the 17th May last on a voyage from Galle to Bombay. When this accident occurred, about half-past 9 o'clock that night, Captain Johnson states that he was on deck, but Mr. Brockwell, the third officer, who holds a certificate of competency as second mate, No. 32,736, dated 15th December 1864, was in charge of the deck. There were two look-outs on the forecastle, and a look-out on the bridge and a Quarter-master aft. The night was fine and the breeze light. Captain Johnson states that the weather was clear overhead, but that it was rather hazy on the horizon, and he believes a flare-up light such as buttelas occasionally use would, if exhibited, have been seen six or seven miles off. The buttela was, it would appear, only seen from the Tanjore a few minutes before the collision occurred. Captain Johnson states that the first intimation he received of anything occurring was the sound of the engine-room gong. The speed of the Tanjore was immediately slackened, but not in time to avoid a collision as the buggalow when near the Tanjore ported her helm and shaped her course right across the bows of the steamer. The stem of the Tanjore struck the buttela and the buttela sank immediately. The Tanjore got clear of the buttela by reversing her engines and going full speed astern. Orders were immediately given to lower a boat and to save the crew of the buggalow, but before anything could be done it was found that the crew of the Hurry Pursad had clambered up by means of ropes belonging to the Tanjore. All got on board, and so were saved. Captain Johnson and all the witnesses from the Tanjore are positive that there was no light to be seen on board the buttela till just before she came into collision with the Tanjore. Mr. Brockwell says, "Just when I had given the order to starboard our helm the buttela showed a light and stood right across our bow; she showed no light before she showed this light. The buttela was about the length of the Tanjore from us when she showed her light. The lamp appeared to be an ordinary white light." Mr. Brockwell states that if the buttela had held on her course after the order was given by him to starboard the helm of the Tanjore, the steamer and the buggalow would have got well clear of each other. The tindal who was in charge of the buggalow Hurry Pursad says that he saw the steamer's light about half-past 8, which was an hour before the collision took place, and that on seeing the lights he turned the buggalow to the right, and that he had a lantern on board the buggalow hanging from the last mast. This was an ordinary lantern which he had bought in Bombay for eight annas, and from the position in which it was placed it could not be seen except at a very short distance. A lascar of the buggalow, I-ub Moosa, who was examined before us, says that he saw two lights on board the steamer, the upper light and a green light on the left hand side. From the evidence of the witnesses from the Tanjore we are of opinion that when the buggalow was first seen she was on the starboard bow of the Tanjore; and that the collision might have been avoided if the native vessel had kept on her course and had taken proper precautions with regard to her light. But it does not appear that her light was shown till she was close to the Tanjore and too late to be of any use. We are of opinion that the officer in charge of the Tanjore, when the accident occurred which has formed the subject of this inquiry, did all he could do by putting the helm of the steamer to starboard when the buggalow was seen on the starboard bow of the steamer, and we are further of opinion that neither the commander of the Tanjore nor the officer in charge of the steamer at that time should, under the circumstances hereinstated, be held responsible for the accident which led to the loss of the buggalow Hurry Pursad. After the accident Captain Johnson and his officers acted with prompt humanity and, as already remarked, no lives were lost. We have accordingly returned to those gentlemen their certificates of competency. On board the native craft there was the fatal error of showing no light till it was too late. Such carelessness, which is all habitual in craft of this kind, is sure to bring its own punishment from time to time, but it has been so often noticed before that it is needless for us to make any further remark about it unless we should suggest, as we do, that only a legislative enactment authorising the infliction of penalties for the neglect of so obvious a duty can be expected to abate this crying evil. As to these men, perhaps they have suffered enough already, and at all events we have no power to punish them more. This decision has been read in open court as required by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1862, section 23, clause 3, but before becoming effective it seems essential that our decision "should not only receive but bear the formal confirmation in writing" of His Excellency the Governor (as required by the letter of the Board of Trade to the Under Secretary of State for India, No. 9534 of 1862, and dated 4th September of that year, of which letter a copy is now before us.) We therefore now respectfully submit it for transmission to the Board of Trade or to be disposed of otherwise as His Excellency may determine.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE PERRAJEE SEWAJEE.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Baloorow, the detaining creditor, opposed the application, on the ground that the insolvent had once absconded and was likely to abscond again. The application was refused.

RE GOOLAM AHMED BIN MAHOMED SY

CABUL NEWS.

12TH MAY.—The Amir received a letter from Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, A council was held at which Utta Mohamed Khan, the British representative, was present. After a long consultation on the contents of the letter, the Amir ordered three battalions, with ammunition, to march for Turkistan without delay.

14TH.—The Amir held another council last night, at which the letter received from Jellalabad was read. It is reported that since the return of the troops from Jellalabad matters there are going from bad to worse. The Kohistanees have joined the Sunwarees against the Amir. The latter is very much annoyed about the Shunwaree affair, and regrets having recalled the troops from Jellalabad.

The Amir desired Ahmed Allee Khan to leave for Pishbooluk, and to try his best to have matters settled amicably with that tribe. He therefore left for Jellalabad to-day.

16TH.—The Amir ordered the Moonshee to write letters to the Hakim and other officials of Jellalabad to act on Ahmed Allee Khan's instructions, viz., to arrange with the Shunwaree chiefs and to induce them to return to their villages. The Amir also directed the Hakim of Jellalabad to summon the Khyber Chiefs to Pishbooluk to assist Ahmed Allee Khan in arranging matters with them.

16TH.—The following letter, containing authentic intelligence, has been received from Turkistan:—

"Three divisions of Russian troops have arrived at Charjoee, which place is not far from Mushhed and Herat. The Bokhara Vakeel, sent to collect supplies at different places, is accompanying the army.

It is said that the King of Bokhara, with his troops, has marched for Oorgunge."

17th.—Since the receipt of news about the arrival of the Russian army at Charjoee, the Amir is very much troubled and consults very frequently with Atta Mohamed Khan and the other officials of the Durbar.

18th.—The following news from Bokhara was received to-day.

"The Bokhara merchants, who with their goods had left for Oorgunge, have been compelled to halt at different places on the road, as the Turcoomans are plundering travellers.

The Oorgungees are deserting the place, and the slaves and slave girls who have fallen into the hands of the Russians are treated kindly. The Russians have issued a proclamation that no slave or slave girls is to be concealed, and all those found are to be made over to the proper authorities."

19TH.—The King of Bokhara has assisted the Russians very much in this expedition, and has succeeded in getting several Oorgunge Chiefs to surrender. The Russians in return have made over many places, which they took in the Oorgunge territory, to the King of Bokhara. The King has now appointed his own officials to carry on the government of these places.

20TH.—It is rumoured to-day that some Russian troops are under orders to leave Summurkund for Kolaub, and that a detachment is for Koondez. Two roads are open for them to Yarkund one via Agha Musjid and the other via Kalaub.

21ST.—It is reported that the Shahzadah of Mushed has ordered twenty-five thousand Persian troops to march towards the frontier, to watch the inroads of the Turcoomans and Oorgungees.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RIDING.

Believing it to be a positive fact that reforms in military matters rarely proceed from with in "Sabreur" is induced to appeal to us to afford in our columns an opportunity of discussing a subject which he is convinced needs reform, but which he is equally convinced will never even be considered unless the force of public opinion representing common sense be brought to bear upon it. He says:—"I allude to the system of riding instruction carried on in Cavalry regiments. This system is at present entirely in the hands of the riding-masters, who look upon a riding-school as an end and not a means, and whose *beau ideal* of a Cavalry regiment is one which is perfect in the school. The system of equitation laid down in the Cavalry Regulations has for its object to train bodies of men, the majority of of whom have no practical experience in horsemanship previous to enlisting, to become sufficiently masters of the horse to be able to acquire a firm seat, and to act together in unison in the evolutions of a Cavalry regiment. The sight of one of our Cavalry field-days at Aldershot or the Curragh justifies us in assuming that the system answers this purpose. What I venture to question is the desirability of the present universal application of the system. I do not consider it necessary [illegible] have been dismissed riding drill should week after week be sent to jog round a riding-school without stirrups, merely because it is a part of the course of equitition, any more than I think it would be advisable that officers and old soldiers should be put through the goose step and extension motion after they have once acquired the upright carriage and disciplined bearing which stamp the soldiers. The dreary monotony of perpetual riding-school, under a riding master who deems a harsh and bullying demeanour in separable from his office, disgusts both officers and men; while the stilted action and leaden mouths, so notorious among troop horses, are chiefly due to the same cause. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, and I firmly believe that because we study appearance more than efficiency, the time which should be spent in teaching our Dragoons to take their horses across the streams and fences of our enclosed country, in outpost duties &c., is wasted in teaching them to keep their dressing in the school. In brief, what I would suggest is that (1) officers and men who have been dismissed the school never be made to ride there again for instruction only; (2) horses once thoroughly trained in the school to be afterwards exercised only in the field. There would be plenty of work still for riding-masters to do, as of course, all recruits would have to learn to ride on trained horses; while on the other hand, untrained horses would have to be broken by men who have been dismissed the school. I am convinced that our present system of riding-school, so unpopular among all ranks, is chiefly do because it is felt to be unprofitable."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GERMANY VERSUS ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDERS.

THE *Börsenzeitung* of Berlin says that Germany will no longer be dependent upon England, as she has hitherto been, for the iron plates required for her navy. Krupp's manufactory is now preparing to make iron plates on a large scale, as well as guns. It has ordered four ships, two of which will be finished next year, of the North German Shipbuilding Society, at Gaasden, near Kiel. These ships are to bring iron ore to Germany from some large iron mines which have been purchased by Herr Krupp, in Spain. The total number of vessels which are to be employed in the service is twelve, and the *Börsenzeitung* says that the progress made in the construction of these vessels shows that the German shipbuilders are decidedly superior to the English ones. This superiority, it adds, is already acknowledged in other countries, which now send orders for ships to Germany instead of to England as formerly. As regards the manufacture of iron plates, Herr Krupp is now in possession of machinery which will make them of any required thickness, while hitherto, in all countries but England, such plates could only be made of a thickness of from four to nine inches. What is still more important is that a new system of manufacture will be adopted which will probably very much increase the resisting power of the plates.

A PRACTICAL JUDGE.—The thieves, burglars, and rowdies of New York are excessively annoyed with Recorder Hackett, of that city, on account of two of there severe sentences he has lately passed on some of their friends, and have addressed to him the following kindly remonstrance:—"Mr. Hackett,—Sir,—This is to notify you that, is you give any more of your cruel, long sentences to prisoners, such as 20 years for very trivial offences, or for ordinary offence of burglary, &c., your carcet will be cut short in a manner you least expect. The slung shot, knife, or poison will be brought into requisition to rid the world of cruel judges like you, who have unjustly sentenced many a better man than yourself to gloomy dungeons for excessive periods more than their crime deserved, just to satisfy the public and gain a reputation for yourself for fancy sentences. There has been lately a party of us organized who are sworn under solemn oaths to take your life (or that of some member of your family if we cannot get at you easily) if any more sentences is Given by you that we consider unjust or excessive. You live in a fine house, you enjoy yourself well, and little reck what torments you condemn your fellow man to, many of them being driven into crime by sheer poverty and hunger. This will be avenged, so beware if you do not moderate yourself. You have a damnable name for cruelty; you are an agent of tyranny, so beware. '*semper tyrannus.*' We have your house watched, and when you least expect the 'avengers' they will have you where they want you, either you or some member of your family. So help us God.—Crackemen." This pleasant warning was received by the Recorder by post on the 22d ult., but does not seem to have disturbed his equanimity much, although it is stated that it has made his wife rather anxious. "I am," he observed two days later to a reporter of the *New York Herald* who interviewed him, "one of the happiest men you ever met, and I do what I say I will do always." The Recorder then drew from his pocket by an almost imperceptible motion of his arm "a very ornate gold-mounted revolver," which he informed the reporter he always carried with him, adding that he had handled firearms from his boyhood, and he doubted whether any man living could "draw" faster or fire more unerringly than himself. He had frequently, he said, "shot a three-cent piece off the head of a distinguished journalist" in his (the journalist's) own parlour, and could shoot a pin from a man's fingers at any time with a revolver. Altogether, he seems to be admirably fitted for the position he at present holds as a Judge in New York.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APPEAL TO THE BISHOPS AGAINST RITUALISM.

YESTERDAY the Archbishops of Canterbury and York received the following memorial, signed by Lords Shaftesbury, Enniskillen, Bandon, Bernard, Fitzwalter, Oranmore, Sheffield, Auckland, and by 60,200 noblemen, baronets, members of Parliament, magistrates, and other lay members of the Church of England:—"To the most Rev. the Archbishops and the Right Rev. the Bishops of the Church of England.—We, the undersigned lay members of the Church of England, desire to express our sincere attachment to the doctrines, order, and ceremonies as generally set forth in the Articles and Liturgy, and our resolution to retain unchanged the distinctive truths that were restored to us at the reformation, being firmly persuaded that they are in accordance with Holy Scripture, and that the future usefulness and prosperity of our Church are indissolubly connected with a faithful upholding of the primitive faith; but we feel specially constrained at the present time to call upon your lordships, as the responsible rulers of our Church, to take such measures for its safety as the existing crisis seems imperatively to demand. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ecclesiastical Causes have, as your lordships are aware, been lately given in the matter both of the ceremonial prescribed and of the doctrine maintained by our Church on the subject of the Lord's Supper. In the matter of Ceremonial.—Those ceremonies against which we complain (see Schedule) have been distinctly declared to be illegal, and their introduction or use to be an offence subjecting the transgressors to punishment. In the matter of Doctrine.—In the recent case of 'Sheppard v. Bennett,' the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have laid down in the most distinct manner what is the affirmative teaching of the Church, in the articles and formularies, on the subject of 1. The Presence of Christ in the Holy Communion; 2. The Sacrifice in the Holy Communion; 3. The Adoration of Christ present in the Holy Communion; the teaching so affirmed by their lordships being entirely consistent with the pure doctrine restored to us at the Reformation. But their lordships—having regard to the fact that the case against Mr. Bennett was a criminal prosecution, and thereby entitled him to the benefit of any possible doubt in his favour—refused to pronounce a judicial sentence of condemnation for the language included in the Articles of Charge, which had been used by him upon these points, although they characterized it as 'rash, ill-judged, and perilously near a violation of the law.' Under these circumstances we do earnestly appeal to your lordships as bound by your solemn consecration vows, to use 'all faitful deligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word, and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to the same,' and as a means thereto—I. To exercise all the authority vested in your lordships for the entire suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illiged, and in the event of that authority proving insufficient, to afford all other needful facilities for the due enforcement of the law. 2. To take especial care that, in the consecration of new and in the restoration of old churches, no form of architectural arrangements and no ornaments be allowed that may facilitate the introduction of the superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines which the Church at the Reformation did disown and reject. 3. And lastly, in the admission of candidates to Holy Orders, in the licensing of curates, and also in the distribution of patronage, to protect us and our families from teaching which though it may not subject the individual offender to judicial condemnation—is, when taken in its plain and obvious meaning, subservice of those truths to which our Protestan Church, as Keeper and Witness of Holy Writ, has ever borne its faithful testimony. We feel bound in all faithfulness to assure your lordships of our deli berate conviction that any hesitation on the part of the rulers of our Church in the present crisis to take action on these points will destroy the confidence and alienate the affection of a large portion of its lay members, and imperial its position as the Established Church of this Protestan kingdom.

"ROMISH TEACHING IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

AN important and influential deputation waited upon the Archbishops of Canterbury and York yesterday at Lambeth Palace to present a memorial against Romish teaching in the Church of England. Among those present were Lord Oranmore, Lord Fitzwalter, Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr. Holt, M.P.; Mr. R. S. Faulconer, and Professor Donaldson. Captain Palmer, the secretary of the Church Association, under whose auspices the deputation was appointed, read a memorial which has been adopted at a conference of the Association held at the National Club some time since. The memorial referred to the Bennett Judgment and appealed to the Archbishops to exercise all the authority vested in them for the entire suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal, and, in the event of that authority proving insufficient, to afford all other needful facilities for the due enforcement of the law; to take especial care that in the cons cration of new and in the restoration of old churches no form of architectural arrangements and no ornaments be allowed which might facilitate the introduction of the superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines which the Church at the Reformation disowned and rejected; and, lastly, in the admission of candidates to Holy Orders, in the licensing of curates, and in the distribution of patronage to protect the memorialists and their families from teaching what, though it might not subject the individual offender to judicial condemnation, was, when taken in its plain and obvious meaning, subversive of those truths, to which the Protestant Church, as keeper and witness of Holy Writ, had ever borne its faithful testimony. Mr. T. R. Andrews, Chairman of the Church Association, said the memorial had been signed by 14 lords, 17 baronets, 17 knights, five honourables, 11 members of Parliament, 15 mayors, 268 Justices of the Peace, 268 deacons, and 328 churchwardens, besides a large number of others, making a total of 60,200 signatures. It was simply a lay memorial, and those who presented it were heartily attached to the Church of England. At the same time they submitted that there must be some limit to the comprehensiveness of the Church of England, and the Church had wisely defined those limits in her articles, creeds, and formularies. Although, through the agency of the Church Association, the law was clearly set forth, obedience to the same was not enforced. The decision in the Mackonochie case was given in December, 1868, and that of the Purchas case in February, 1871, and he thought the faithful laity could not be charged with impatience if they now asked how long those decisions were to remain a dead letter. Lord Fitzwalter said he cordially agreed with all that had been said. Mr. Holt, M.P., said the laity of the Church of England took a great interest in the question, and he believed the memorial to be a fitting sequel to the work in which the Church Association had been engaged. The Association undertook to obtain an authoritative declaration of the law with respect to certain questions of ritual the legality of which was doubtful. They had ascertained the state of the law, and they now turned to the Bishops to ask them to enforce it. They were not asking them to assist any party measure or crotchet, but merely to enforce the law as it stood. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., said they had been contending against the danger of illegality becoming privileged by exemption. The Archbishop of Canterbury said in reply that the best mode appeared to him to be that the Archbishop of York and himself should quietly draw up a written answer to the paper and present it to the Chairman of the Church Association. In a meeting like that it was sometimes difficult to express oneself with exactness. However, he did not think it would be respectful to so large a gathering not to say a few words. He felt extremely grateful to the laity for being present in such large numbers, and regarded it as a hopeful sign. They had asked him two questions, whether the law should be obeyed, and whether he was prepared to do all he could to enforce it. To both of those questions he distinctly answered in the affirmative. As to whether the law was to be a dead letter he answered in the negative. The Nonconformists thought they would gain greatly if the Church was disestablished, but he thought the only body who could gain by it was the Church of Rome. The Archbishop of York reiterated the sentiment expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and explained the action he had taken in the Voysey case. The deputation then retired.—*Times*, May 6.

GROWTH OF CORAL.—According to the statement in a Honolulu journal, coral grows rapidly, and in the course of ten years it is not improbable that the Java and Port Darwin cable may in many parts be covered with something like a foot and a half of this hard substance. It appears that some two years ago Captain Macgregor, of the steamer *Kilauea*, moored a buoy in Kealakokna Bay he was lately ordered to hoist the anchor and examine the chain. The latter is a heavy two-inch cable, and was found covered with corals and oyster shells, the larger corals measuring 4½ inches in length, which represents their growth during the period of two years.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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THE NEW RIFLED HOWITZERS.

THE new rifled howitzers of 8-inch and 10-inch calibre which have been under trial at Shoeburyness combine the qualities of both a howitzer and a mortar, being light and short, and firing only a very limited charge of powder; long range being obtained by giving extreme elevation. They fire heavy shells containing large charges of powder with great accuracy, even to extreme ranges, and are intended for use principally in bombarding towns, arsenals, &c., by vertical fire. The 8-inch howitzer, which has been definitely introduced into the siege-train, weighs only 46 cwt., and yet it fires a shell weighing 180 lb. (including 13 lb. of powder) with a charge up to 10 lb. It is mounted on a special travelling carriage of wrought-iron, so constructed that extreme elevation up to 40 deg. can be given to the piece. At this elevation it throws its shell to a distance of about 5,000 yards, and with such wonderful accuracy that more than half the projectiles would fall upon the deck of an ordinary man-of-war! It can also be used for breaching by curved fire in the same manner as the Prussians used their siege guns during the war; but for this purpose it is far more powerful than any weapon they had in the campaign. The 10-inch howitzer weighs about five tons, and is for use in coast defence and fortresses; the Puckpool motar batteries in the Isle of Wight, intended for use in shelling the anchorage at Spithead will no doubt be armed with these pieces when the details of their construction are finally determined; their nature is at present only experimental. During these experiments a disputed point regarding the flight of rifled projectiles has been definitely set at rest. Owing to the twist of rifling, the shot always deflects from the true line of fire; with the service right-handed rifling, and ogival-headed projectiles, the direction of this deviation is always to the right—that is, in the direction of the twist. But Colonel Owen, in "Modern Artillery," states that flat-headed shot under similar conditions deviate in the opposite direction—that is, the left. Though this theory has apparently been proved to be mathematically correct by Professor Bashforth, in his treatise "On the Motion of Projectiles," still it has not been generally accepted by artillerists; and to test it some flat-headed projectiles have been fired from the 10-inch howitzer. This piece was chosen on account of the very rapid twist of its rifling, and consequently great deviation of its projectiles; and it is found that all shot, whether flat or round headed, deviate in the direction of their rotation.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE Sydney Conference, at which all the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia were represented, decided that the mail steamers from Galle, instead of making King George's Sound their first Australian port, and sailing thence to Victoria, should henceforth call at or near Perth, the capital of Western Australia, afterwards touch at Adelaide, and finally make Melbourne their terminus. Amongst the advantages of the proposed change are bringing Western Australia, the Cinderella of the group, into more close connection with her more prosperous neighbours as well as with the mother-country, and saving South Australia the large expenditure hitherto incurred by her in running a branch mail from Adelaide to King George's Sound. The reasons in favour of the new route seem to have been thought conclusive, for it was supported not only by the representatives of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, all of which were directly interested, but by those of Tasmania and New Zealand whose interests were unaffected, and who may therefore be assumed to be quite impartial, the non-contents being New South Wales and Queensland. It is not probable that the protest of a single colony, however important, will be allowed to override the decision of the seven which were represented at the Sydney Conference. Possibly when Lord Kimberley has settled this terminus question he will help Lord Granville to decide what is to be done with Fiji. Mr. Marsh, who was till lately her Majesty's consul in that Patmos of the Pacific, has just returned to Europe, and may afford very useful information as to whether it is cheaper to annex the islands, either with or without a plebiscitum, or to try and suppress the slave trade by keeping up a large fleet in the South Pacific. Judging from the experience of this country on the West Coast of Africa, it will be impossible to put down the traffic while Fiji is allowed to remain virtually a slave State.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

DESERTIONS.

"STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEON" writes:—"Desertions from the Army have of late been so numerous that it appears high time that the causes of such a state of affairs should be inquired into, and, if possible remedies provided. I notice that by War Office returns 270 men deserted during the month of January, while in the regiment to which I have the honour of being attached at present, I learn that out of 65 recruits who enlisted during the past six months, 45 have already disappeared. That desertion has enormously increased since the practice of marking deserts with the letter D in Indian ink has been abolished cannot be questioned, and whether this be a coincidence or consequence, I think, admits of little doubt. It is true that other and important causes are at work (such as witholding the reward to the police, which was formerly given for the capture of a deserter); but it is principally with regard to the abolition of the tatoo marks (unfortunately termed 'branding') that I now write. There need be no surprise at the large number of desertions when the existing state of things is calmly looked at. I fancy that on inquiry the greater number of the 270 deserters would be found to be recruits, and one might hazard an opinion that enlistments would be most plentiful durings strikes and in severe weather, and desertions when there was plenty of open work, and for the following reasons:—While men are 'on strike or in any other way thrown out of work, and while the severity of the weather necessitates good board and lodging, what is more natural than that these men should flock into large and commodious barracks, provided by a liberal Government, where they are well clothed and fed, and, if sick, treated in hospital, where they receive pay, and, in addition to all this are not required to remain longer than they feel inclined? Perhaps the one thing more natural than that, these men should enlist is, that being re-invigorated at the country's expense, they should desert, to tramp about without chance of recognition, only to enlist again and receive the same considerate treatment at the first barrack they have a mind to visit. The case with which a man may desert and re-enlist is, I think, the chief cause of desertion. And now as to a remedy. When first thinking about the subject, it occurred to me that all recruits might be tattood with a small broad arrow on the shoulder; this would be an honourable mark to wear, and on a man's discharge would not stand in his way to future employment; but, on the contrary, if backed with a good character would be a special recommendation. However, as public feeling appears to be against anything like 'branding,' I think a simpler but quite as affective a procedure might be introduced. You are doubtless well aware that every recruit on joining has to be vaccinated, whether the operation has been performed before or not, and as this operation leaves a permanent mark, why should not vaccination in the Service be practised rather differently from the manner usually followed among civilians? Say that all recruits were vaccinated on the left flank, right breast, or, in fact anywhere but the usual place on the arm; no sooner would a recruit appear for medical inspection than, if a deserter, he would be detected, a second enlistment rendered impossible. I think with so simple and efficient a remedy in our hands, we will be much to blame if we do not make use of it. Desertions cost the country a good deal of money, while upon the captains of troops and companies they come especially hard, as the deserter's kit generally disappears with him, and the contingent allowance of captains is in no way calculated to pay for the same, which has, therefore, to be paid for out of his private purse."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CONVULSIONS IN AN INFANT, DUE TO ABUSE OF ALCOHOL IN THE NURSE.—M. Vernay relates, in the *Lyon Medical*, a very striking case of the mischievous consequences which may result from the abuse of wine-drinking in a nurse. A child was taken with convulsions, and during five days all sorts of means, like calomel bromide of potassium, the hot bath, musk, belladonna, &c., were uselessly employed. M Vernay was eventually told that the nurse drank six to eight glasses of French wine in the day, and had some more at night. It occurred to him that the convulsions in the child might be due to the quantity of alcoholic liquid thus absorbed by the nurse. The wine was ordered to be stopped, and the convulsions ceased immediately after.

POISONING BY COLOURED SOCKS.—The *British Medical Journal* reports that at the monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, held February 1, 1873, the particulars of a case of poisoning by coloured socks was read. In this case, Dr. Cates mentioned that he was applied to by an officer in respect of an obstinate eczematous eruption on the legs. On inquiry, Dr. Cates found that the officer in question had lately taken to wearing socks of a bright red colour, which he (the officer had received from England in 1869. Suspecting the nature of the case, Dr. Cates recommended simple treatment and the burning of the socks. A cure was soon effected and the socks in question were sent to Messrs. Kemp and Co., of Bombay, for analysis. The socks were referred by Messrs. Kemp to Mr. Harris, F.C.S., who reported that he readily obtained from the burning matter of the socks a "distinct crop of octohedral crystals of arsenious acid." Dr Cates further mentioned that there were no constitutional symtoms present—the effection being entirely confined to the eruption on the legs, and a chain of vesicles following the course of the absorbents on the inside of one thigh. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Mills took part, reading the notes of a case of very similar character which had come under his treatment in February 1870. The dye in this case, however, was believed to be coralline, and therefore presumably non-arsenical.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN TURKEY.

THE *Levant Herald* says the Turkish Minister of Public Works has engaged nearly all the available professional skill in Constantinople with a view to the completion of the network of Turkish railways both in Asia and Europe, and has telegraphed to the directors of the Ecole Centrale in Paris, begging them to send a further reinforcement of engineers. The extension from Sarambey to Sophia, a distance of 98 kilometers (61 miles), will involve several difficult engineering works—amongst others, the boring of two tunnels, one of them some 1,200 feet in length, although the nature of the stone will only admit of the use of the pickaxe. The Ministry of Public Works has already despatched engineers to Uskup, Kustendil, and other points in the range of the Balkan mountains, to decide upon the best course for a junction line between the two great main arteries in Roumelia, the railway from the capital to Adrianople, Philipkopoli, and Sophia, and the railway from Salonica to Uskup. It is desired that the junction be made east of the Balkans. For Asia, several lines are under consideration; it has been determined to push forward the prolongation of the Scutari and Ismidt railway to Angorah, and works have been commenced simultaneously at both ends of the proposed extension,—at Angorah as well as at Ismidt.

BRITISH ART.

(Times.)

THIS week the doors of the Royal Academy are opened to the general public, and hour after hour crowds of visitors will pour through the spacious galleries in which British Art has now found a home. They will spend their time pleasantly and profitably. The Art of this country, though some of its old defects cling to it, holds its place well in the world, and the Exhibition of the present year maintains its average excellence. On every side the visitor will find works which show learning, taste, sentiment, a feeling for grandeur a feeling for beauty, a sense of humour, the skill in execution which comes of honest, unshirking work, and here and there the touch of genius. These qualities have become more and more conspicuous in the British School of Painting as year after year has passed away, and though the forms of a few giants may tower aloft in the past, only an inveterate depreciator of his contemporaries will deny that there is a steady improvement in the general character of the works submitted to the public judgment. There is however, one feature in the Exhibition which may well surprise a stranger not conversant with the displays of the Academy. What he may ask, is the world in which the painters live? Can it be that of the great European society shaken of late years by tremendous events, full of hopes and fears, and high aspirations and insatiable curiosity—a society which rushes eagerly from land to land to mark the traces of great incidents, to gaze upon the spots where mighty deeds have been accomplished? Or do our artists live in a world of their own—a professional fairyland, whither no sound of the actual moving, heaving world without can come, and in which the dramas which change the face of the Old World and the New are quite unknown? If Art is not to be entirely divorced from human life in its grandest and most tragic developments, the traditions of our British School must be at fault. If the Art of an age is to be correlative with its public life, our Art must fail to fulfil a principal part of its mission. If we recall the events which have filled the thoughts of English society for the last few years, we recognize that they are among the most important which have affected the destiny of the human race. The catastrophes of war, the revolutions of peace, have been on the grandest scale. Europe has witnessed armies by the million in the field, entire hosts carried into captivity, the most beautiful capital in Europe doomed to the flames by its own desperate defenders, it has seen war of unprecedented obstinacy and devastation softened by admirable displays of religious zeal and true philanthropy, all of this furnishing matter the most interesting and picturesque that the imagination of an artist could feed upon. Consider, again, the political revolutions of the last few years, the social changes which have transformed the Russian Empire and the American Republic, our own busy political life, with all its noble and degnified, its grotesque and humorous, incidents. One would naturally expect to see something of these great events reflected in the art of the period and that the painters of this age would congratulate themselves that fortune had favoured them with an endless multitude of incidents so extraordinary.

But for all that appears on the walls of the Academy the history of our own time might as well never have been written. There are many well-painted landscapes; there are some clever illustrations of poetry and fiction or bygone history for our painters tell a story very well; there are plenty of admirable portraits, this year better, perhaps, than ever; there is much that is pretty in sentiment and in every way bright and charming in the idylic representation of English life; but as for any historical record of the days in which we live and their unparalleled events, it is not to be found. Yet no one can doubt that the next age will look with eager curiosity for authentic memorials of the present time, such as the great masters of the past have left behind them of the ages in which they lived. While our painters dwell in a world of trees and flowers, and rocks and streams, of elegant young ladies with elegant young gentlemen paying them attentions, or of oftentold tales from old plays and novels, the most interesting incidents of a most interesting age pass away without a record. We do not desire that English artists should cover the walls of the Academy with gigantic battle-pieces after the fashion of Versailles, or still more pretentions compositions after the tradition of an older school, with allegorical figures of War, Famine, Shipwreck, Peace, Progress, Competition, Engineering, Telegraphy, and the like. We know that our painters work not for Museums or public buildings, but for the galleries or dining-rooms of private purchasers, and that there is in England a strong liking for what is nice and agreeable, and a corresponding prejudice against all that might be thought objectionable, or improper, or painful, or repulsive. But the great events of the present day could be presented in an aspect at once truthful and picturesque without the necessity either of revelling in the horrible or imitating the threatical unrealities of the past. Take, for instance the pictures of Wouvermans, and consider how he has represented military life at the epoch of the Thirty Years' War—the skirmishes, the marches, the roadside halts, and carousings. He painted his own time, a much more barbarous time than ours; he painted also for a people who were as strict in their taste as we are, and who lived in smaller rooms that we do. Yet he transferred what he saw and knew to his canvas with such fidelity and power, and yet with such an absence of all that is either vulgar or gastly, that his pictures are among the most generally attractive in all the galleries where they are found. Have not the campaigns of the last few years afforded a field for the display of similar ability? The same unwillingness to approach the incidents of national life is found in the events of peace. Some time since Sir Richard Wallace presented to the country a matchless Terburg, representing the Congress of Münster. Everybody knows it now as grouping a number of wonderfully finished portraits, and its artistic value is enhanced by its historical interest. But no English artist gives us the Arbitration at Geneva, which is at least as good a subject for a painter of genius, and likely to be memorable in the world if the principle of Arbitration be generally adopted on the strength of its example.

It would be easy to multiply instances of subjects on which painters might find a scope for their genius freer and broader than that to which they now confine themselves. The deepest interest, for example, is often excited in this country by events in India. Not only are the glory of England in the past and her reputation in the future bound up with India, but there is scarcely a family which has not a member or a friend in that country. Everything that comes to us thence is eagerly read, and we look with interest at the rough and commonplace representations of Indian events afforded us by the pictorial newspapers. But the history and the social life of British India will owe little to the higher Art of the conquerors. The Durbars of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Mayo, the incidents of the Indian Mutiny, the business and amusements of the Anglo-Indian, have never been reproduced for us as they were by Zoffany in the last generation, though an artist sufficiently enterprising to cross the seas would find all that is grand in nature, together with all that is strange and picturisque in human form and costume. With the additional aid which photography gives, there should be no lack of paintings to illustrate this important part of English national history. But at present an English painter, if he touches an historical subject, must go back hundreds of years, to a time of which he and we know little or nothing, and the realities of which we may be perfectly sure he can never represent to us. The War of the Roses or the war between King and Parliament can never give us much more than antiquarian studies of costume or architecture. We would suggest to some of our younger artists that fame and fortune might follow a departure from the old traditions. Let them deal with the events and interests of their own country and their own time, and we feel sure they will succeed.

ONE of the many curiosities of the Vienna Exhibition is a German translation of Homer's "Iliad" in stenography, by Professor Schreiber, of Vienna. It consists of 600 microscopic pages, condensed into so minute a compass as to go into a nutshell. The Roman writer, C. J. Solinus (300 years B. C.) in his "Polyhistor," speaks of a copy of Homer so small that the "Iliad" could be contained in a nutshell, and Pliny affirms that Cicero has seen the work. *Graphic.*

BLOCK OF BUSINESS IN CHANCERY.

THE Government cannot much longer refuse to notice the scandal which is being caused by the block of business in Chancery. The complaints made both by lawyers and suitors of the present state of things have now been echoed from the judicial bench. Vice-Chancellor Malins, in refusing last week to fix a day for the hearing of a particular case, said that "there was more business in his own branch of the court than any two judges ought to be required to deal with, and that a representation ought to be made to the Lord Chancellor that the public interest was suffering. There were 500 causes set down for hearing, and the court was deprived of the services of one of its judges. There were causes in his own paper which were more than a year old. He thought the public should be made aware of this state of things, and he trusted that it would not be allowed to continue." The exact figures of the various cause lists are given in a letter to the *Times*. There are now waiting to be heard 69 causes before the Master of the Rolls (which, of course, under the present arrangements may have to wait indefinitely), 193 before Vice-Chancellor Malins, 55 before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and 190 before Vice-Chancellor Wickens, or 507 in all to be heard by four judges, one of whom is not yet appointed. This will give 126 causes to each judge, without reckoning as many other applications by petitions, motions, and adjourned summonses, and at the present rate of progress the last of them will not be heard for three years. When there was less business some years ago before only the Vice-Chancellor of England, it was held to be a justification for the appointment of two more Vice-Chancellors, and the writer asks why we cannot have an extra judge now instead of one less. It is clear that some step of the kind must be taken immediately. The Government cannot well have considered all that is implied in their declared intention to allow the present state of things to continue until the Judicature Bill becomes law.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY AND THE MONEY-MARket.—The debate on the Budget presents no features for remark. It is understood that the proposals of the Government shall be accepted, and therefore there was no real spirit in the criticism upon them. But one point deserves attention. Some one said that the payment of the Alabama penalty was spread over two years, which Mr. Lowe at once, and very properly, denied. The money must be paid before next—October, and in what way we find the money for the payment—whether we pay it out of this year's income or the next— is, for that purpose, immaterial. The payment is a single one, and cannot be divided. But Mr. Lowe went on to say that he had not fixed on what day he should make the payment, and that, if he did, he should keep it to himself. And if he means, as we have no doubt he did, that he should not give public notice of it, months beforehand, he is quite right. There is no need for a Chancellor of the Exchequer, or for any one else, to impede his own operations by giving all the world notice of them. But, at the same time, Mr. Lowe is bound to give ample notice to his bankers—to the Bank of England—when he is going to draw a Cheque for 3,200,000 lbs. This is only the ordinary custom of common business, and we are quite sure Mr. Lowe will follow it.—*Economist.*

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